

CHAPTER 63
SANITATION FOR SALONS AND SCHOOLS OF
COSMETOLOGY ARTS AND SCIENCES

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Chs 149, 150]

[Prior to IAC 12/23/92, see 645—Chapters 60, 61]

645—63.1(157) Definitions. For purposes of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

“*Disinfectant*” means an agent intended to destroy or irreversibly inactivate specific viruses, bacteria, or pathogenic fungi, but not necessarily their spores, on inanimate surfaces.

“*Disinfection*” means the procedure that kills pathogenic microorganisms, but not necessarily their spores.

“*Dispensary*” means a separate area to be used for storing and dispensing of supplies and sanitizing of all implements.

“*FDA*” means the federal Food and Drug Administration.

“*Germicide*” means an agent that destroys germs.

“*Sanitization*” means the procedure that reduces the level of microbial contamination so that the item or surface is considered safe.

“*School*” means a school of cosmetology arts and sciences.

“*Sterilization*” means the procedure that kills all microorganisms, including their spores.

“*Universal precautions*” means practices consistently used to prevent exposure to blood-borne pathogens and the transmission of disease.

645—63.2(157) Posting of sanitation rules and inspection report. A copy of the most current sanitation rules and the most recent inspection report shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the salon or school for the information and guidance of all persons employed or studying therein and the general public.

645—63.3(157) Display of licenses.

63.3(1) The license of the salon or school along with the current renewal shall be posted and visible to the public.

63.3(2) The original license, duplicate license or temporary permit, and the current renewal certifying that the practitioner is licensed or the trainee is certified by the board shall be visibly displayed for each licensee or trainee. An agent of the board may request a photo I.D. for verification.

645—63.4(157) Responsibilities of salon owners. Each salon owner shall ensure that:

1. Individuals employed for cosmetology services hold a current and valid license or temporary work permit issued by the board or the board of barber examiners; and
2. Licensees employed by the salon do not exceed their scope of practice.

645—63.5(157) Building standards. Salons and schools shall provide:

1. A service area that is equipped with exhaust fans or air filtration equipment that is of sufficient capacity to be capable of removing chemical fumes from the air;
2. A separate area for storing and dispensing of supplies and sanitizing of all implements;
3. A separate area to be used as a reception area;
4. A supply of hot and cold running water and clean lavatory facilities;
5. A supply of safe drinking water;
6. Hand-washing facilities;
7. Adequate lighting; and
8. Work surfaces that are easily cleaned.

645—63.6(157) Salons in residential buildings.

63.6(1) A salon located in a residential building shall comply with all requirements in rule 645—63.5(157).

63.6(2) A separate entrance shall be maintained for salon rooms in a residential building. An exception is that an entrance may allow passage through a non-living area of the residence, i.e., hall, garage or stairway. Any door leading directly from the licensed salon to any portion of the living area of the residence shall be closed at all times during business hours.

645—63.7(157) Salons adjacent to other businesses. A salon operated adjacent to any other business shall be separated by at least a partial partition. When the salon is operated immediately adjacent to a business where food is handled, such establishment shall be entirely separated and any doors between the salon and the business shall be rendered unusable except in an emergency.

645—63.8(157) Smoking.

63.8(1) No smoking by any licensee or student is allowed while the licensee or student is actively engaged in serving the public.

63.8(2) An entire salon may be designated by the salon owner or manager as a nonsmoking area.

63.8(3) The client service and dispensary areas of the salons shall be designated as nonsmoking areas.

63.8(4) No person shall smoke or carry lighted smoking material in a nonsmoking area.

63.8(5) Signs must be posted indicating smoking and nonsmoking areas.

645—63.9(157) Personal cleanliness.

63.9(1) All licensees or students that engage in serving the public shall be neat and clean in person and attire.

63.9(2) All licensees performing services shall thoroughly wash their hands with soap and water or any equally effective cleansing agent immediately before serving each patron.

645—63.10(157) Universal precautions. All licensees shall practice universal precautions consistently by observing the following:

1. Place used needles, razor blades and other sharp instruments in a puncture-resistant container for disposal. These containers shall be located as close to the use area as is practical.

2. Wear disposable gloves to prevent exposure to blood, body fluids containing visible blood, or body fluids to which universal precautions apply.

3. Immediately and thoroughly wash hands and other skin surfaces that are contaminated with blood and other body fluids to which universal precautions apply.

4. Refrain from all direct client care and from handling client-care equipment if the licensee has weeping dermatitis or draining lesions.

5. Properly dispose of all instruments or implements that penetrate or puncture the skin.

6. Disinfect all instruments or implements that do not penetrate or puncture the skin.

645—63.11(157) Minimum equipment and supplies. Salons and schools shall provide:

1. At least one covered waste receptacle for the disposal of all waste including hair;
2. Closed receptacles to hold all soiled towels, gowns and sheets;
3. Clean storage area to hold all clean towels; and
4. Disinfectant solution, stored in the dispensary area, for disinfecting instruments and equipment.

645—63.12(157) Disinfecting nonelectrical instruments and equipment.

63.12(1) Before use upon a client, all nonelectrical instruments shall be disinfected by an EPA-registered disinfectant with demonstrated bactericidal, fungicidal, and virucidal activity and used according to the manufacturer's instructions.

- a.* All disinfected instruments shall be stored in a clean, covered place.
- b.* All instruments that have been used on a client or soiled in any manner shall be placed in a proper receptacle.

63.12(2) If the nonelectrical instruments and equipment specified in this rule are sterilized in accordance with the requirements outlined in rule 645—63.15(157), the requirements of this rule shall be fulfilled.

645—63.13(157) Disinfecting electrical instruments. Clippers shall be disinfected prior to each use with an EPA-registered disinfectant with demonstrated bactericidal, fungicidal, and virucidal activity and used according to the manufacturer's instructions.

645—63.14(157) Instruments and supplies that cannot be disinfected. All instruments and supplies that come into direct contact with a patron and cannot be disinfected, for example, cotton pads, sponges, emery boards, and neck strips, shall be disposed of in a closed waste receptacle immediately after use.

645—63.15(157) Sterilizing instruments. Before use upon a patron in schools and salons, each electrolysis needle or tweezers and comedone extractor shall be first cleaned with detergent and water and then sterilized by one of the following methods:

1. Steam sterilizer, registered and listed with the FDA and used according to the manufacturer's instructions;
2. Dry heat sterilizer, registered and listed with the FDA and used according to the manufacturer's instructions; or
3. Sterilization equipment, calibrated to ensure that it reaches the temperature required by manufacturer's instructions.

645—63.16(157) Sanitary method for creams, cosmetics, dusters and styptics.

63.16(1) Creams and cosmetics used for patrons must be kept in closed, labeled containers. All creams, makeups and other semisolid substances shall be removed from containers with a clean, sanitized applicator. Applicators made of a washable, nonabsorbent material shall be sanitized before being used again. Applicators made of wood shall be discarded after one use.

63.16(2) The use of a styptic pencil is strictly prohibited; its presence in the workplace shall be prima facie evidence of its use. Any material used to stop the flow of blood shall be used in liquid or powder form.

63.16(3) Nail buffers.

a. A nail buffer that can be sanitized may be used more than once, but must be sanitized before use on the next client.

b. If a nail buffer cannot be sanitized, the nail buffer shall not be used for more than one client. The presence of such buffers in the workplace shall be prima facie evidence of use.

63.16(4) All fluids, semifluids and powders must be dispensed with an applicator or from a shaker, dispenser pump, or spray-type container.

645—63.17(157) Disposal of materials.

63.17(1) Any disposable material that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semiliquid state if compressed shall be placed in a red hazardous waste bag and disposed of in accordance with the regulation for removal of hazardous waste.

63.17(2) Any disposable sharp objects that come in contact with blood or other body fluids shall be disposed of in a red, sealable, rigid container (punctureproof) that is clearly labeled for disposal of hazardous waste sharps.

63.17(3) Hazardous waste containers and bags shall be available for use at all times when services are being performed. The absence of containers shall be prima facie evidence of noncompliance.

63.17(4) Emery boards, cosmetic sponges, applicators and orangewood sticks must be discarded after use or given to the client.

645—63.18(157) Prohibited hazardous substances and use of products. No salon or school shall have on the premises cosmetic products containing substances which have been banned or otherwise deemed hazardous or deleterious by the FDA for use in cosmetic products. Prohibited products include, but are not limited to, any product containing liquid methyl methacrylate monomer and methylene chloride. No product shall be used in a manner that is not approved by the FDA. The presence of the product in a salon or school is prima facie evidence of that product's use in the salon or school.

645—63.19(157) Proper protection of neck. A shampoo apron, haircloth, or similar article shall not be placed directly against the neck of the patron but shall be kept from direct contact with the patron by means of a paper neckband or clean towel. A neckband of paper shall not be used more than once. Towels or cloth neckbands shall not be used more than once without proper laundering.

645—63.20(157) Proper laundering and storage. All cloth towels, robes and similar items shall be laundered in a washing machine with laundry detergent used according to manufacturer's directions. A clean storage area shall be provided for clean towels and linen, and a hamper or receptacle must be provided for all soiled towels, robes and linens.

645—63.21(157) Pets. Dogs (except dogs providing assistance to individuals with physical disabilities), cats, birds, or other animals shall not be permitted in a salon. This rule does not apply to fish in an aquarium provided the aquarium is maintained in a sanitary condition.

645—63.22(157) Workstations.

63.22(1) All workstations shall be covered with nonabsorbent, washable material.

63.22(2) Workstations and flooring in work areas shall be kept clean.

645—63.23(157) Records. Client records and appointment records shall be maintained for a period of no less than three years following the last date of entry. Proper safeguards shall be provided to ensure the safety of these records from destructive elements.

645—63.24(157) Salons providing electrology. A salon in which electrology is practiced shall follow the sanitation rules and requirements pertaining to all salons and shall also meet the following requirements:

1. The electrology room shall have adequate space, lighting and ventilation.
2. The floors in the immediate area where the electrology is performed shall have an impervious, smooth, washable surface.
3. All service table surfaces shall be constructed on impervious, easily cleanable material.
4. Needles shall be single-client use and disposable, or the needles shall be sterilized before use on the next client.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 147.7, 147.46, 157.6, and 157.14.

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